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# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES.

VOL. X.—NO. 27.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 495.

## CONDITIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HARTFORD, CONN.  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE  
CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION,  
AND  
PRINTED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD,  
Six Rods South of the State House.

Price Two Dollars a year, if paid within 3 months  
of the time of subscribing; if not, an addition of 50  
cents will be charged—Postage to be paid by Subscribers.

A discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be  
made to Agents, who receive and pay for eight or more  
copies.

All subscriptions are understood to be made for one  
year, unless there is a special agreement to the con-  
trary at the time of subscribing.

No paper will be discontinued except at the option  
of the Publisher, until notice is given, and arrears  
are paid.

All letters on subjects connected with the paper  
should be addressed to Philemon Canfield, Post Paid  
We intend to adhere strictly to the above Conditions.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this society was held in  
London, May 24, and was most numerously at-  
tended. We copy from the Christian Watch-  
man, the following sketch of the Annual Re-  
port, which condenses much Missionary Intel-  
ligence:

In Ireland, upwards of 4000 children were  
deriving the advantages of a scriptural educa-  
tion in the schools which had been established.  
Some of the Wesleyan ministers laboring there,  
preached in the vernacular tongue. This had  
now been carried on for upwards of eighty years.  
On the continent of Europe, and in the Medi-  
terranean, the Missionary cause never was so  
favorable and promising as at the present time,  
notwithstanding some opposition had been met  
with. At Stockholm, an additional chapel had  
been obtained. At Wirtemburgh, a gracious  
work had been commenced. At Paris, a new  
place of worship had been opened, the attend-  
ance at which was very good. In Normandy,  
great opportunities were afforded for extending  
Missionary operations. At Gibraltar, many  
copies of the word of God had been distributed  
in the vernacular tongue; and had found an  
entrance into the interior of Spain, and other  
adjacent parts. At Malta, good continued to  
be effected. From the Morea, and in Conti-  
nental Greece, the accounts were very encourag-  
ing. In Alexandria, a place of divine wor-  
ship had been fitted up at the expense of the  
British inhabitants. In Continental India,  
idolatry had been in several cases destroyed.—  
The Missionaries at Calcutta, had found a  
wide scene of labor; the schools were thronged.  
At Madras and Bengal, the Missionary  
associations had assumed a steady character.  
In Ceylon, 21 Missionaries were employed,  
and thousands of children were instructed in  
the schools. The South Sea Mission was  
highly encouraging. At Tongay, several per-  
sons have renounced idolatry, some of whom  
were acting as subordinate teachers. The  
Missionaries at the Cape of Good Hope, had  
extended their sphere of labor. At Cape  
Town, a new Chapel had been erected. The  
Gospel had been preached to Hottentots and  
other tribes. The chapels in South Africa had  
become too small, and several chiefs had be-  
come converted. In the Mauritius, a favora-  
ble opening had been made, and the Gospel  
had been embraced by several of the slaves.—  
Several Missionaries had volunteered them-  
selves to go to Sierra Leone, the committee  
having determined not to appoint any to that  
station without their previous consent. The  
Report then alluded to the West India stations,  
all of which are represented in a very flourishing  
condition. Fifty-eight Missionaries were em-  
ployed there, having under their care 31,652  
members of the Society, and nearly 11,000  
children. In North America, the chief objects  
of the care of the Missionaries, were the emi-  
grants from this country. In New Foundland,  
great distress had been experienced by the  
failure of the fishery last year, but the Lord  
had multiplied his spiritual blessings, and many  
hundred had been brought to the fold of Christ.  
Five Missionaries had died since the last anni-  
versary; and, including Missionaries and their  
wives, 29 had been sent out. The present  
number of Missionary Stations was 150, and  
the Missionaries employed in the schools, was  
about 160. The gratuitous teachers in the  
Sunday and day schools was upwards of 1,400;  
which, including Missionaries and their wives,  
made a total of about 2,000 agents engaged  
under the direction of the Society. The num-  
ber of members on the foreign station was 41,  
126, being an increase of 1,526 on the number  
reported last year; 24,439 of the members on  
foreign stations were slaves, and 7,213 were  
free negroes and persons of color. From the  
West India Colonies, the return of the num-  
ber of children and adults in the Sunday schools  
was 26,440, being an increase of 6,326 during  
the year. From three to four thousand of the  
children instructed in the schools were the  
children of slaves. The total cash receipts for  
the past year was 50,017. 18s. 8d. The Re-  
port concludes by a forcible and elegant appeal  
for renewed exertions in the Missionary cause.

not shower upon them the full flood of his glo-  
ry lest it might dazzle them. Just in the same  
way did it please God to effect his purpose in  
India. Time had been when a Missionary  
could not distribute—usefully distribute, he  
meant—thirty copies of the Holy Scriptures in  
as many months. Even in the metropolis of  
India no greater success had attended his exertions  
—but now how different was the case.—  
There was a facility in distributing them which  
no one some years back could have calculated  
upon. It was open to observation that the  
world was full of rolling seas and oceans; nay  
it had its rivers and "streams innumerable,"  
to water the earth, yet these were not sufficient  
for the productions of the soil; it was neces-  
sary that the "dews should descend and re-  
fresh the plants and all that grew thereon."—  
It was by such societies as the Tract Society  
and the Missionary Society, that the moral  
world was to be wrought upon. They would  
act like dew upon the natural world until all  
the earth was blooming and beautiful, "like the  
garden of the Lord." Now indeed no difficul-  
ty existed to get the Indian to speak respecting  
the tales and communications which were con-  
veyed in tracts; although it might be hard to  
get him to attend to a whole volume. The  
Indian would talk of an epistle, St. Paul for  
instance, and would inquire every particular.  
No one could tell but those who had witnessed  
the sacrifices that were made to the Gods of  
the Indian. There were individuals who would  
sit in certain postures, with an arm probably  
extended and kept in one position until the use  
of it was gone. It was impossible to tell what  
absurdities they would commit for the accom-  
plishment of some vow. He knew an instance  
at Calcutta in which a devotee had resolved to  
sacrifice his tongue to his god. For four long  
years he had determined never to speak a sin-  
gle word to a human being. This was his vow.  
For more than half that period he spoke to  
neither his god nor man. His lips were sealed.  
But at length a little tract on Baptism was  
placed in his hands. He pondered over its con-  
tents, and his vow was broken. His lips were  
unsealed, and "the dumb spoke." Ay, he  
spoke well too. He (the Rev. Mr. Carey) had  
listened to him for hours together. He was  
particularly partial to David's Psalms. He  
was a fine figure of a man, and was above the  
common rank of life. He had paid particular  
attention to his dress and appearance. He  
would chant with enthusiastic delight the  
Psalms of David and say, "What lies and for-  
geries have I believed until my eyes were open-  
ed." He was particularly partial to the 103d  
and 104th Psalms. This man died in the full  
faith of the Lord Jesus. An allusion had been  
made to the *Pilgrim's Progress*. His brother,  
Mr. Felix Carey translated that beautiful work  
into the Bengalee language. Many a time had  
he heard that word praised by the natives of  
Bengal. One more instance of the value of  
these little tracts, and he would trouble the  
meeting no longer. It had reference to a young  
Brahmin, that was, in other words, a priest, as  
the meeting knew. The priests of India were  
the only persons to whom knowledge was per-  
mitted. Truths of a religious nature not only  
were confined to the Brahmin, but science also.  
The common people are not allowed to read  
the *Shaster*, so that ignorant they must for ever  
remain. They moved and lived in perpetual  
darkness with respect to knowledge. To this  
young man, a missionary gave, in the Bengalee  
tongue, the copy of a tract. The Brahmin fol-  
ded it up in his mantle and departed. He was  
absent about three months, and on returning  
to the town, he said to the Missionary who had  
presented him with the gift, "I have had no rest  
in my soul since you gave me that little book."  
He again departed, but returned a second  
time, and on his second return he said,  
"I have come again with only my scarf, it is  
all I possess in the world." Had Mr. Townley  
been on the platform he would have corroborated  
all that had been related. The young  
Brahmin made great progress in his scriptural  
study, and communicated to many of his brethren  
some Divine truths. His scriptural labors  
commenced, but, alas! they were soon termi-  
nated, for one night he was attacked by the  
malady of the country which proved so fatal in  
its consequences, the *cholera morbus*, and be-  
fore 3 o'clock in the morning he was a corpse.  
When in his mortal sickness, he called one of  
our Christian brethren to him and asked him  
to sing. "What shall I sing?" said the mis-  
sionary. The reply was, "Sing the song of  
salvation through the death of Christ." That  
beautiful hymn was then sung, and our dear  
brother in the Lord breathed his last listening  
to it. His body was placed in the chapel,  
neatly and carefully disposed, and many of the  
natives saw it, and said, "Surely he must have  
been valued when living, as since he is dead,  
so much care is taken of his body." Let us  
bear in mind, concluded the reverend gentle-  
man, that the dews of heaven to nourish the  
earth are numerous, but that there is only one  
sun. What delight to the mind to know how  
beneficial are the effects of this Society, pro-  
ducing thanksgiving in all parts of the world,  
and by it teaching mankind the Divine Oracles  
of God. May we, like St. John, be able to say,  
"I heard a voice from heaven, as the voice  
of many waters, and as the voice of a great  
thunder; and I heard the voice of harpers,  
harping with their harps."

VERMONT CHRONICLE.—Rev. John Rich-  
ards has become associated with the Rev. Jo-  
seph Tracy, as assistant editor of the Vermont  
Chronicle.

REV. EUSTACE CAREY'S SPEECH BE-  
FORE THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The Rev. Eustace Carey (Baptist—from In-  
dia,) in seconding the proposition said,  
the manner in which God had communicated  
his glorious truth to the Jewish people had not  
been done at once but at intervals. He did

## EXTRACTS

From the Epistle from the Yearly Meeting, held in  
London by adjournments, from the 19th of the  
Fifth month, to the 28th of the same inclusive,  
1830.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in  
Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS:—We address you in the love  
of the Gospel, and have to acknowledge that  
we have felt it a privilege again to meet in this  
our annual assembly, and to be united in reli-  
gious exercise for the welfare of our society,  
and the prosperity of the kingdom of our bless-  
ed Lord and Saviour. Brotherly harmony and  
love have prevailed in the many important de-  
liberations with which we have been occupied:  
our coming together has tended to the confir-  
mation of our faith; and humble gratitude has  
been raised to our heavenly Father for his num-  
berless and unmerited mercies.

Our dear brethren in Ireland, and on the  
American continent, have been afresh brought  
to our remembrance, by epistles from all their  
yearly meetings. We take comfort in the per-  
suasion, that, although locally distant from  
each other, we are united in the faith and hope  
of the Gospel. In the great and sore trials  
among friends in America, which have ended  
in the separation of many from our society,  
a large proportion remain, who have been  
strengthened to stand firm in their allegiance to  
our Holy Redeemer.

Reports of the sufferings of our members,  
which amount, including the costs and charges  
of restraint, to upwards of fourteen thousand  
six hundred pounds, and are almost exclusi-  
vely for ecclesiastical demands, have been read  
in this meeting. We renewedly desire that  
our ancient and well known testimony on be-  
half of a free Gospel ministry, and against all  
the demands made upon us to uphold a system  
from which we conscientiously dissent, may be  
maintained with Christian consistency, and in  
the spirit of meekness.

Dear Friends, we are again made sensible  
that we cannot meditate on a subject more  
fraught with instruction and comfort, than the  
coming of the Son of God in the flesh, and the  
many blessings which through him have been  
conferred on the human race,—the coming of  
Him, who being born of a virgin, "was made  
in the likeness of men;" "who being in the  
form of God, thought it not robbery to be  
equal with God; but made himself of no repu-  
tation, and took upon him the form of a ser-  
vant," Phil. ii. 6, 7. He "was delivered for  
our offences, and was raised again for our jus-  
tification," Rom. iv. 25. He ascended on high,  
he led captivity captive, he received gifts for  
men, yea, for the rebellious also, that the Lord  
God might dwell among them, Ps. lxxviii. 13.  
He "sitteth on the right hand of God," making  
intercession for us. Col. iii. 1; Heb. vii. 25.  
He "is made unto us of God, wisdom, and  
righteousness, and sanctification, and redemp-  
tion;" and unto Him we must look as our me-  
diator and advocate with the Father, 1 Cor. i.  
30. He emphatically describes himself as  
"the good Shepherd," John x. 11. He is our  
lawgiver; and solemn indeed is the declara-  
tion, that we must all appear before his judg-  
ment seat, to receive our reward, according to  
the deeds done in the body, whether they be  
good or bad. 2 Cor. v. 10.

We feel that it is not a light matter thus to  
advert again to the various offices of the Son  
and sent of the Father: and we beseech all  
whom we are addressing, to contemplate these  
solemn truths with due reverence; yet fre-  
quently to meditate thereon, seeking for the as-  
sistance of the grace of God to direct their un-  
derstandings aright. As this is done with hum-  
ble and believing hearts, the conviction will in-  
crease and ultimately become settled, that it is  
a great mercy to know individually that it is  
we have not a High Priest who cannot be touched  
with a feeling of our infirmities, but who was  
in all points tempted like as we are, yet with-  
out sin, Heb. iv. 15.

But, blessed be God, he has not only pro-  
vided the means of reconciliation unto himself,  
through the sacrifice of Christ; he hath also,  
through the same compassionate Saviour, grant-  
ed unto us the gift of the Holy Spirit. By this,  
the patriarchs, and the holy men of old who  
lived under the law, walked acceptably before  
God. Its more plentiful effusion, and its pow-  
erful and life-giving effects were distinctly fore-  
told by the ancient prophets. Christ himself  
declared, that it was expedient that he should  
go away, that he might send the Comforter, the  
Spirit of Truth, who should guide into all truth,  
John xvi. 7, 13; in allusion to whose coming  
he also said, "I will not leave you comfortless,  
I will come to you," John xv. 18. To be guid-  
ed by his Spirit is the practical application of  
the Christian religion. It is the light of Christ  
which enlightens the darkness of the heart of  
man; and, by following this light, we are en-  
abled to enjoy and maintain communion with  
him. The children of God are led by the Spir-  
it of God, Rom. viii. 14; and this is the ap-  
pointed means of bringing us into that state of  
"holiness, without which no man shall see the  
Lord," Heb. xii. 14. It is not a doctrine of  
mysticism, but one of practical piety. The  
great office of the Holy Spirit, we firmly believe  
to be, to convince of sin, to bring the soul to a  
state of deep and sincere repentance, and to  
effect the work of sanctification. A holy and  
constant watchfulness is required, to preserve  
the mind alive to the guidance of this divine  
teacher; who, if diligently sought after and  
waited for, will be found to be a swift witness  
for God in the soul, producing that tenderness

of spirit, and that quickness of understanding  
in the fear of the Lord, which are essential to  
our growth in grace. It is through him "whom  
God hath set forth to be a propitiation, through  
faith in his blood," Rom. iii. 25, that we ob-  
tain pardon for sin; and it is through the pow-  
er of his Spirit working mightily in us, that we  
come eventually to experience freedom from  
sin.

You know, beloved friends, that faith in the  
help and guidance of the Holy Spirit has been  
an important part of our Christian profession,  
from the origin of our society to the present  
day. And it is at this time our renewed desire,  
that, from early life, an acquaintance with this  
power may be inculcated and cherished. We  
affectionately exhort parents, and all who have  
the care of children and of young persons, con-  
stantly to bear in remembrance the great value  
of a tender conscience; and to turn their at-  
tention to the secret instructions of Divine  
grace, reproving for evil, and bringing peace  
for doing well. Be concerned, dear friends of  
this class, early to subject the wills of those  
entrusted to your charge; encourage them to  
fix their affections on things which are eternal;  
set before them the necessity of being con-  
verted from the evil of their own hearts, and  
keep clean from the sin which abounds in the  
world; impress them with a sense of the holiness  
and purity of God, and of his righteous  
law; and while we would exhort you to con-  
tinue to instruct them in the invaluable truths  
of the Bible, may you lead them to seek after  
the application of those precepts and doctrines  
under the influence of the Holy Spirit. By  
such a course of religious care and Christian  
instruction, carried on in simple, humble de-  
pendence upon God, you will perform the great  
and incumbent duty of bringing them up  
in the nurture and admonition of the Lord,  
Ephes. vi. 4.

It is, in our apprehension, of the highest mo-  
ment, that faith in the operation of the Holy  
Spirit, and an humble reliance on its guidance,  
should regulate the lives and conduct of all who  
profess the Christian name. By the power of  
the Spirit of God, inwardly revealed and obeyed,  
we are raised from our fallen and undone  
condition, and prepared to inherit that place in  
the kingdom of Christ, to which it is his gra-  
cious design that every one of us should come.  
We are called to walk in the light; we are  
called to purity. O! then, that we may all  
seek to be brought low before the Lord—to be  
laid prostrate at the footstool of his throne—  
to be contrited and broken in his holy pres-  
ence. Let us not value ourselves on any es-  
teem that we may think we have among men;  
or place our trust upon what we may have  
done ourselves, or may have been enabled to  
do; but acknowledge in sincerity, that all we  
have, and that all we are, is of the free and un-  
merited goodness of God. Let us each be  
concerned, through the help of the Holy Spirit,  
to experience true repentance, and to put  
away the evil of our doings from before the  
Lord. Isa. i. 16; day by day pressing after an  
entire deliverance from the world, the flesh,  
and the devil, remembering that "all unright-  
eousness is sin," 1 John v. 17, and that "to  
him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not,  
to him it is sin," James i. 17.

May we all, dear friends, avail ourselves of  
the great privilege of drawing nigh unto God in  
prayer—of asking the assistance of his grace to  
help in every time of need—of looking unto  
him as our merciful Father who is in heaven:  
assuredly believing, that, as he is approached  
in reverence and faith, he will graciously an-  
swer our petitions, and supply all our need, in  
and through Christ Jesus, Phil. iv. 19. As  
this sacred duty, so forcibly enjoined in the  
Holy Scripture, is correctly understood and  
performed aright, parents will become so sen-  
sible of its great value to themselves, that they  
will feel the importance of turning thereto  
the attention of their beloved offspring; and, as  
they seek for wisdom and strength to act right-  
ly herein, they will be assisted by Him, to whom  
they should desire that they and their children  
may be wholly dedicated.

From the Christian Index.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A MOMENT.  
It has been said, that Eternity is nothing  
more than a moment standing still forever.—  
Time is made up of passing moments which fly  
away and like the swift ships are soon lost to  
human sight. They pass by us in rapid suc-  
cession, and wait not for the slow movements  
of thought and deliberation. But it often hap-  
pens that the most considerable efforts of mind  
are determined by the suggestions of a single  
moment. One moment often gives a clew to  
the solution of a problem, relieves the wearied  
mind of the mechanic by throwing open to his  
view the long sought secret in some new con-  
trivance; thrills with joy the man of science,  
by presenting to his mind the intricate connex-  
ions of an abstruse proposition, and serves to  
confirm the timid adventurer in the pursuit of  
gain or honor. The long struggle of a soul  
burdened with the sense of sin, apprehensive  
of indignation and anguish, on account of its  
iniquities—terrified by the gloom of those sur-  
rounding horrors with which the darkness of  
unbelief has shrouded it, not unfrequently pas-  
ses into triumph in a single moment. A sud-  
den thought comforts it—or some word of prom-  
ise is held out for it to rest upon—or some  
descending ray of light breaking through the  
darkness, exhibits all around it, the beauty of  
a scene previously unknown, and unsuspected.  
When the great Apostle of the Gentiles was

brought to the feet of Jesus, it was the work  
of a moment. The finishing touch to the plan  
of Redemption was the work of a moment,  
when Jesus cried—*It is finished, and gave up  
the ghost.* The determination of the converted  
Saul to give himself wholly, and unalterably to  
the labor of preaching the Gospel, was made  
and adopted in one moment. He waited not  
to confer with flesh and blood.

Evil, too, comes and operates in a moment.  
The great defection of man was an event con-  
ceived in an instant of time; and the history of  
subsequent transgression exhibits the same rap-  
idity in the success of wickedness. One mo-  
ment's glance of the eye, was enough to com-  
plete the triumph of temptation over the high  
spirit of Israel's monarch. One instant was  
sufficient to complete the humiliation of him  
who denied his Lord—who in a previous mo-  
ment had protested vehemently against the  
possibility of his fall. At a moment's sugges-  
tion the most cruel schemes of murder and rap-  
ine obtain a place in the heart of man, from  
which they depart not until matured for exe-  
cution.

The great interests of Eternity would thus  
appear to be suspended upon that small point of  
time denominated a moment. Everlasting is-  
sues are bound up within this little evanescent  
space. How careful then should we be to  
seize and improve the good impressions our  
minds may have received in a single instant of  
time! By following out such impressions, good  
men have achieved those successes in benevo-  
lent institutions which so much distinguish the  
times in which we live. They have at first had  
only a transient thought of what might be done.  
A group of vagrant, abandoned children, grow-  
ing up in ignorance and disregard of the Lord's  
day, suggested the first faint thought of a Sab-  
bath School. An application for a few Bibles  
for gratuitous distribution to a small Society in  
a remote part of England, first presented to the  
mind of a devoted minister, the idea of the  
*Bible Society*. The sight of miserable heathen  
weltering in their blood, and dying without  
hope in Christ afforded to the ardent mind of a  
*Thomas* the first thought of a mission to the be-  
nighted inhabitants of Hindoostan. The first  
idea of an American mission to the distant  
Heathen has been traced to a moment's reading  
and conversation amongst a few pious young  
men in New England. There are few great  
and good enterprises that have ever been un-  
dertaken, and prosecuted to any beneficial re-  
sults, which might not be traced back to the  
favorable suggestion of a single moment. At  
first, the entire conception was comprised with-  
in the compass of a thought brought hastily and  
unexpectedly to the mind.

## IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUALS.

There is scarcely a grosser mistake among  
men, than is committed by private Christians,  
who think themselves of little consequence.  
The greatness of the mistake is in proportion  
to the smallness of the number truly engaged in  
the service of Christ. His true followers "are  
the light of the world." Were a large space  
to be enlightened by small lights, the impor-  
tance of a single one would become greater and  
greater as the number became less and less.  
In the existing state of the world, there are  
immense spaces of darkness, either to continue  
such, or to receive light from individual Chris-  
tians. The eternal destinies of the millions  
who are pressing on to their unchanging doom,  
depend in God, upon the prayers and efforts  
of the church in this world. All the children  
of God must put forth their fullest energies in  
his service, before there will be ushered in the  
millennial glory. Suppose each follower of  
Christ were now to resolve, "I will do all I  
possibly can to advance the interests of the Re-  
deemers kingdom. I will endeavor to bring as  
many of my fellow men to the Saviour, as may  
be given to my most persevering, faithful pray-  
ers, and my utmost efforts in all practicable  
modes of operation." The result of such a  
resolution may be seen in the case of a Norwe-  
gian farmer, of whom we extract the following  
account, from the London Missionary Register,  
for 1829.—*Chr. Index.*

"A Norwegian farmer was, at the age of 25,  
(30 years ago,) in the habit of making ex-  
cursions from his father's dwelling, for the purpose  
of distributing religious tracts, which he had  
caused to be printed at his own expense, and  
which he sold or gave away. The effects of  
his labors are perfectly astonishing; not less  
than 50,000 peasants dating the period of their  
conversion to sound and vital Christianity, at  
the time when they first became known to that  
remarkable individual. To the sufferings which  
he had undergone, it is most distressing to ad-  
vert: he endured eleven several imprisonments,  
one of which lasted for a period of ten years.  
There is a passage towards the close of his  
journal, dated in 1814, from which it appears  
that a fine of a thousand rix-dollars was imposed  
upon him, and that all which he possessed on  
earth was sold for the liquidation of that debt.  
He might have escaped it, could he have pre-  
vailed on himself to petition to the king, saying  
that he was unable to pay the amount; but  
such was his love of truth, that no considera-  
tion under heaven could induce him to declare  
a falsehood; and, in consequence, he allowed  
himself to be reduced to the lowest degree of  
impoverishment. He allowed every thing which  
he possessed, down to the meanest utensil, to  
be sold, rather than declare that which he knew  
to be false."



## CONNECTICUT BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, held at Meriden, June 7th, 1831.

The Connecticut Baptist Education Society met at Meriden, June 7, 1831.

President, Bro. J. Cookson, in the Chair.  
Prayer by Bro. E. Thresher, Cor. Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society.

1. Resolved, That Bro. Thresher be invited to a seat and participation with us in our deliberations.

2. The Committee appointed to receive proposals for the establishment of a High School, reported progress; whereupon, Resolved, That the Report be accepted and the Committee continued.

3. The Annual Report of the Board was read and accepted.

4. Resolved, That cherishing an affectionate remembrance of our brother Benjamin R. Skinner and his wife, missionaries to Africa, we sympathize with their deeply afflicted friends under the bereavement of that mysterious providence, by which they were so suddenly removed from their field of labour, to which they had devoted themselves with such truly Christian zeal and love: and that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the friends of the deceased.

5. Heard and accepted the Report of the Treasurer.

6. The Committee to devise means to replenish the funds of this Society reported: and the Committee was continued—composed of brethren J. Cookson, H. Stanwood, G. F. Davis, S. S. Mallory and G. Robins.

7. Resolved, That this Society will co-operate, for the year ensuing, with the Northern Baptist Education Society, on the principles of their Constitution, so far as may be consistent with our charter.

8. The following brethren were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

J. Cookson, President.  
E. Cushman, } V. Presidents.  
G. Phippen, }  
S. S. Mallory, Cor. Secretary.  
H. Stanwood, Rec. Secretary.  
A. Gregory, Treasurer.  
G. F. Davis, } Trustees.  
J. H. Linsley, }  
I. Atkins, }

9. Resolved, That Bro. E. Cushman be requested to preach at the next Annual Meeting; and that Bro. S. S. Mallory be his substitute.

10. Resolved, That because of the insufficiency of the funds to defray the expenses of the beneficiaries, the Rec. Secretary drop a note to delinquent members, and affectionately request them to pay arrearages.

11. The Recording Secretary who was instructed at the last Annual Meeting to endeavor to obtain the re-payment of appropriations made to a young man formerly patronized by this Society, whose conduct had shown him unworthy of such patronage: Reported, that he had attended to the duty assigned him and was happy to inform the Society that the young man had anticipated their wishes, considering the appropriations made to him as money lent, which he felt sacredly bound to repay, and which he will repay as soon as his circumstances will admit; but that he is unable to do it at present. Whereupon,

Resolved, That this report be accepted; and that the Society entertain a high sense of the honor of the young man.

12. Having expressed a wish to see his former patrons, the young man was invited to come into the meeting, where he made a free, full and humble confession of his fall, requesting an expression of forgiveness from the Society. It was, therefore, unanimously

Resolved, That this Society cherish a deep sympathy with him, freely forgiving, and at the same time exhorting him that by humility, prayer and watchfulness, he endeavour to retrieve his character.

Adjourned.

Bro. Atkins prayed.

The annual sermon was delivered in the evening by Bro. G. F. Davis, from 2 Cor. 3. 6.—After which a collection was taken, amounting to \$8.25.

H. STANWOOD, Rec. Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Board held Tuesday evening, June 7th, the following Resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That brethren J. Cookson and H. Stanwood, together with such one as the Northern Bap. Educa. Society may appoint, be an examining Committee to receive applications for patronage during the recess of the Board.

Resolved, That a quarterly meeting of this Board be held at the same time and place, of the Board of the Conn. Bap. Convention.

Next meeting at Willimantic, Tuesday evening before second Wednesday in Aug. 1831.

The examining Committee recommended three young men who had applied for the aid of the Ed. Society: and it was

Resolved, That they be received as beneficiaries.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

While the Board has been engaged in discharging the duties assigned them, nothing of a very striking nature has occurred in connection with their operations. The state of feeling in the churches on the subject of ministerial education, remains much as it has been for some years past: many acknowledge the utility of education, but few are ready to aid in its advancement. The consequence is, that the Society has been able to assist only a very small number of young men.—In the course of the past year one beneficiary has been received and one discharged, having finished his course of classical and theological study. He is now labouring in the Southern States as an agent of the Baptist General Convention of the U. States. The present number of beneficiaries is four—the same as at the last annual meet-

ing. The communications which have been received from them, and also from their instructors, are highly satisfactory both as it regards their Christian deportment, their application to study, and their frugality. And it is with peculiar pleasure the Board are able to state, that the labours of some of these have been blessed of God to the good of souls, the past winter. This, it is believed, furnishes some evidence of the utility of the efforts of this Society, to aid those young men who appear to be called of God to the work of the ministry.—Several others have asked for assistance, the consideration of whose requests it was thought best to defer till this meeting, on account of the state of the funds; the treasury having been exhausted in meeting the bills of those already under their patronage.

The Treasurer having experienced much inconvenience heretofore, in obtaining according to the terms of the board, the interest of the permanent fund loaned at Buffalo, N. Y. the Board, at their meeting in October last, judged it necessary to notify the gentlemen to whom the fund had been loaned, that the payment of principal and interest would be required in the spring of 1831, in order that a more safe and convenient investment might be made nearer home. The Treasurer has accordingly taken the proper steps to carry into effect the Resolution of the Board, but the object is not yet completed.

At the last Annual Meeting a Resolution was passed expressive of the favorable views entertained by the Society, of the plan of the Northern Baptist Education Society, and referring the subject of co operation to the Board for future correspondence. No further intelligence, however, has been received, explanatory of the proposed system of operation, except their Constitution and bye-laws. And as it is expected the Secretary of that body will be present at this meeting, the subject is referred back to the Society for deliberation.

Another subject which occupied the attention of the Society last year, was the establishment of a High School; but as this was submitted to a select Committee, the Board are unable to say what progress has been made in the undertaking. They would, however, still express their belief, that under God, the interests of the denomination and the cause of learning may be greatly promoted by such a Seminary in this State.

In reviewing the events of the past year, we are not only called upon to be grateful for all the goodness of God toward us, but also to be humbled, and quickened in our duty by another instance of mortality within the limits of this Society—a peculiarly solemn admonition that soon and suddenly all of us may be called from our field of labour, and our places be left vacant. Bro. Benjamin R. Skinner, the news of whose death has reached us from the deep, received his education under the patronage of this Society, and, at the time of his decease, was one of its members. To man it is, indeed, a dark providence which, almost at a stroke, removed our lamented brother, his wife and children, to the land of silence, and deprived Africa of their Christian labours. But we would not repine. May this event be sanctified to this Society and to their surviving beneficiaries, and teach us all to do with our might whatsoever our hand findeth to do.

In behalf of the Board,  
H. STANWOOD, Rec. Sec'y.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Connecticut Baptist Education Society in Account with Alva Gregory, Treasurer.

## CR.

1830.		
June 9.	By balance in Treasury,	\$69 66
	Cash of Church and Society in Willimantic, to constitute their Pastor, S. S. Mallory, life member of Soc.	15 00
	Cash received of Rev. E. Cushman,	5 00
	Of First Baptist Church and Society at Middletown, by hand of Rev. J. Cookson,	21 00
	Cash by Rev. D. Wildman,	5 00
	Cash collection after sermon before Society,	4 78
	Do. Rev. H. Stanwood, \$1.—Rev. J. Cookson, \$1.	2 00
	Do. Rev. A. Morse, \$1.—Rev. I. Atkins, \$1.	2 00
	Do. Rev. Wm. Bentley, \$2.—A. Day, \$1.	3 00
	Do. Rev. J. B. Ballard, \$1.—Rev. Alva Gregory, \$1.	2 00
	Do. Rev. C. Tilden, \$1.—L. Kneeland, \$1.	2 00
	Do. Rev. G. F. Davis, \$1.—Dea. G. Rogers, \$1.	2 00
	Do. Rev. G. Phippen, \$1.—N. E. Shailer, \$1.	2 00
	Do. A. M. Smith, \$1.—Rev. J. Glazier, \$1.	2 00
	Do. Rev. T. Larcomb, \$1.—P. Canfield, \$1.	2 00
June 27.	Do. of friend to Education by hand of Rev. E. Cushman,	5 00
Aug. 11.	Do. G. Mitchell, \$1.—Rev. J. Pratt, \$1.	2 00
	Do. J. Turner, \$2.—Miss E. Turney, 94 cts.	2 94
	Do. Rev. R. Jennings, \$1.	1 00
	Vest and Collar from H. \$1 51	1 51
		\$151 89

## DR.

1830.		
June 9.	Cash paid P. Canfield's bill printing report,	3 00
July 12.	Henry Wooster's beneficiary expenses to Hamilton,	10 00
Aug. 10.	Mason Ball's do. at N. Haven,	25 00
Oct. 5.	Hiram Geer's do. at Newton Theological Institution,	52 00
	John Jennings do. at S. Reading,	9 00
		\$99 00

1831.	By balance carried to new account,	\$2 89
		\$151 89

## CR.

1831.		
June 7.	By balance account brought forward,	52 89
	Cash of H. Hunt, 52 cts.—Friends in Bristol, \$7 82,	8 34

Collection after sermon before Society,	8 25
Cash of Rev. I. Atkins, \$1.—Rev. D. Wildman, \$3.	4 00
Do. Rev. G. Robins, \$1.—Rev. J. Cookson, \$1.	2 00
Do. Rev. R. Jennings, \$1.—Rev. A. Gregory, \$1.	2 00
Do. Rev. G. F. Davis, \$1.—Rev. G. Phippen, \$1.	2 00
Do. Rev. N. E. Shailer, \$1.—Rev. T. Larcomb, \$1.	2 00
Do. Rev. O. Spencer, \$1.—Rev. J. H. Linsley, \$1.—Geo. Byrne, \$1.	3 00
Do. G. Read, \$1.—Rev. P. Brock- et, \$1.—Rev. D. T. Shailer, \$1.	3 00
Do. J. B. Davis, \$1.—H. Little, \$1.—E. R. Yale, \$1.	7 00
June 7. Cash received from Hartford Young Men's Edu. So. to constitute Rev. G. F. Davis life member,	15 00
Cash received from Do. Do. to constitute Rev. Wm. Bentley life member,	15 00
Cash received from Baptist Church and Society at Willington,	15 00

## DR.

1831.		
Jan. 9.	Cash paid P. Canfield's bill for printing report,	4 00
	Cash paid H. Wooster's bill at Hamilton,	52 00
	Do. paid John Jennings' bill at S. Reading,	30 00
	Do. paid Wm. Boynton's bill at Hamilton,	28 00
		\$114 00

1831.	To amount of debt brought forward,	\$114 00
June 7.	Balance of account carried forward,	25 48
		\$139 48

ALVA GREGORY, Treasurer.

For the Christian Secretary.

## Immersion by a Congregational Minister.

MR. EDITOR,—

It is gratifying to witness the rapidly increasing light on the subject of Baptism, and to find candidates for admission to "the Congregation of the saints," determined to yield to the requirements of truth, and the dictates of conscience, in reference to the positive institutions of the gospel.

Many a Pedobaptist minister says, to young converts who feel constrained to obey the command, and imitate the example of their Saviour, by being immersed on profession of their faith, "I will immerse you," and then endeavours, by conversation, by preaching, by the loan of books, (especially such as are considered *dissuasive* from controversy and investigation,) and lastly, by urging delay, to avoid the fulfilment of his promise. In many instances, he succeeds in cooling the ardour of the "first love" which glows in the breast of these converts, and in prevailing upon them to adopt the unscriptural principle that sprinkling, pouring, and plunging, are equally valid, and as sprinkling is *more convenient*, to submit to that. It is not until he is forced by dire necessity, that he will practice what he readily admits to be a Scriptural mode of baptism.

I rejoice that there is now and then an instance of unyielding, uncompromising love to the authority of Christ, that no sophisms, and artifices can overcome, and that our Pedobaptist brethren are obliged to go "down into the water." Such an instance has recently occurred within three miles of the State House, in Hartford. Yes, sir, a Congregational minister, who, only a few months since, preached a sermon against immersion, was obliged the week before last, to immerse a candidate, whom no sermons, or private conversations, or exhortations to "delay until Autumn," could induce to postpone her duty to her Saviour.

But what if you had seen a minister making a last effort, in the Meeting House on a lecture day, by operating upon the diffidence of a candidate, to avoid the dreaded task of immersion? What would have been your impressions had you seen a female candidate, unattended by any member of the church, advancing alone, to the water side—had you heard her minister upbraid her in angry tones, for having detained the assembly so long, to prepare for the ordinance—had you found the place selected for the administration to be a mere *mud-puddle*, when, within a few rods of the place of worship a living, beautiful stream glided along, in which the candidate had earnestly, but in vain, requested to be baptized—had you seen her minister take hold of her, not merely in an awkward, but indecorous, not to say indelicate manner, and push her into the *feud water* of a stagnant puddle, and "when the indecorous rite was over," had you observed her moving along as solitary as she came, not "going on her way rejoicing," but weeping at the unkind manner in which she had been treated, by a pastor whom she dearly loved—What, I inquire, would have been your impressions? Would you not have considered the whole transaction a piece of wanton cruelty towards an unoffending, conscientious disciple of Christ? and had you known that several members of the Church, and others wishing to unite, were under conviction that immersion is the only scriptural baptism, would you not have been tempted to believe that the administrator intended, by rendering the institution as contemptible as possible, to deter others from submitting to so indecent a baptism?

To every such minister, I would say,  
Rather than lose a wand'ring sheep,  
Whom all your reasoning cannot keep,  
You from the pulpit, strait repair,  
To practice what you censure there.  
To please the man, and not his God,  
You will immerse him in the flood;  
But think, before you enter in,  
"What'er is not of faith is sin."

To every candidate requesting baptism from one so unwilling to administer it, I would say,  
Why should you from such reluctant hands,  
Require a work which full belief demands?  
And to your readers generally, I would propose the following query, in hopes it may be answered:—  
Is even the immersion of an individual by a minister, who appears to his best friends, to be angry at the time of administration, and whose apparent object is to make the ordinance appear as ridiculously as possible, and especially, if he pronounce only a part of the words required by the commission, or pronounce none of them until the candidate is raised from the water, to be considered valid baptism?  
OBSERVER.

## COMMUNICATED.

TO THE BAPTISTS IN CONNECTICUT, AND PATRONS OF THE "CHRISTIAN SECRETARY."

This paper has now been before the public several years, and holds a respectable rank among the many religious periodicals of the day. The importance that it should be sustained, will appear from numerous facts. Among the many, we may notice the following:

1st. The march of improvement within half a century, has been owing, in a vast degree, to the influence of the press. The press, more than the lever of Archimedes, has raised the world. At the present day, when great exertions are making for the propagation of the Romish religion, it is important that the Press be made to exert an influence in opposition to a system so prejudicial to the best interests of man. The "Secretary" has exerted such an influence, to the displeasure of the minions of his holiness (or rather unholiness,) and will continue to impede the progress of the absurd errors, which are taught by the Pope's legates.

2nd. Those among Protestant persuasions who are not friendly to the Baptist denomination, and wish not well to our Zion, view the "Secretary" with dislike; these are not without their weekly papers. Many of them are valuable publications; but, then, they do not vindicate the principles and practice of the Baptists; far from it, they frequently attack them, and would do it oftener, and with more success, but for this our public centinel.

3d. Never was there a time when we more needed such a channel of communication. A flood of light is pouring upon the world. The most momentous and interesting events are transpiring in both hemispheres. The facility of travelling both by sea and land furnishes the means of information, seemingly as quick as if it was borne upon the wings of the wind, while the "Secretary," like a weekly gleaner, returns laden with the choicest intelligence, and like the diligent bee, culls from the moral garden of the world, the extracted sweets from every political, moral and religious flower.

4th. The prosperity of our denomination is so connected with the encouragement of this paper, that to destroy the one, would weaken the other, and greatly paralyze the efforts of benevolence which characterize the present day. In states which border upon this, our brethren support religious papers. This publication is necessarily circumscribed as to the limits of its circulation; but were all the Baptists in this State to feel a deep interest in the great events which are now transpiring in the world; did each professor feel the importance of cultivating and sustaining a spirit of piety, and devotedness to God, there are a sufficient number, in this small State, to give a liberal support.

Do not think the writer makes these observations, from any fear that the "Secretary" will not be patronized; no; he knows that in the vicinity in which he lives, there is an increasing demand for it. And now, should every subscriber obtain an additional one, he would be instrumental, not only of diffusing light, but of contributing to the cause of benevolence. The writer is willing to pledge himself for twenty additional subscribers, provided ten others will do the same.

[The writer of the above, forwarded the names of four new subscribers, with this communication.]

Extract of a letter from Rev. Levi Peck, to the Editor of the Christian Secretary, dated  
Litchfield, July 19, 1831.

It may perhaps be gratifying to the friends of Zion, to hear of the prosperity of the Baptist Church in this place. It hath pleased God to grant us a little enlargement. On the first Sabbath in this month, I enjoyed the pleasure of baptizing five. Yesterday I baptized one. There are other happy converts, and some anxious souls.

It has frequently been asked, what good was done by our Public Meeting on the 12th of May, to which I can now answer—The minds of a number of careless sinners became serious, some of whom have since been enabled to rejoice in Christ Jesus, and others still continue enquiring and praying. Some old hopes somewhat revived; and on the whole, a quickening influence has been felt by the church and congregation. For all this we acknowledge our obligation to the Lord Jesus Christ, who by blood of the covenant hath sent forth the prisoners out of the pit, and to his spirit which bloweth where it listeth.

In the centre Congregational Church in this town, more than 100 have apparently passed from death unto life. In the Northfield Congregation there are a number of happy young converts, and the interest seems increasing.—In one other congregation in this town, (South Farms,) appearances are very encouraging.

LEVI PECK.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.—The Anniversary of the common schools of this city, was held on Thursday morning last. (30th ult.) A procession of the pupils, amounting in all to about 1500, was formed at the foot of Broadway, and marched to the First Presbyterian church, where an appropriate address was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Dr. Aydelotte.—*Cincinnati Chron.*

## PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

Almost every mail gives additional testimony to the happy effects which are caused by meetings which are continued from three, to six or ten days. We are entirely opposed to the use of all factitious means of religious excitement; but there is certainly no harm in meeting together, and praying for a revival of religion. Some of the most pious men of whom we read, were "daily in the temple."

The following are extracts from a letter, written by a student at Hamilton, N. York, to the Rev. N. E. Shailer, of Berlin, bearing date, the 6th inst. It appears by a part of the letter not published, that strong opposition was made by the enemies of God; parents forbidding their children to attend, &c. and for the purpose of more fully accomplishing their purpose, a ball was appointed; but, notwithstanding these things, the most happy effects seem to have been produced:

"On last Thursday, there was a meeting appointed at Eaton, where Dr. Kendrick preached. There was no time set for its continuance, but, on account of the busy time of the year, it was thought best not to hold it more than one or two days at most, and nearly one half of the church were opposed to having any at all.—This is the sixth day since it commenced, and the anxiety is continually increasing."

"On the fifth day, there were ninety-three who took the anxious seat, and from fifteen to twenty, indulging hopes; in the evening a number of those who attended the ball, went forward for prayers."

On the 3d instant, Prof. Sears baptised 5, one of them a tutor in the School."

[We have since learned, that the meeting continued eight days, and that 70 obtained hope.]

THE HARTFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY met at Glastenbury, 1st parish, on the 20th ult. The friends of the cause will be gratified to learn, that the pressing occupations of the most busy season of the year, did not prevent an uncommonly full representation from the neighboring towns. Twenty-five delegates were present from nineteen Auxiliary Societies.—Two hundred and sixty-three new members were returned at this meeting—a very handsome proportion of them young people,—who have, in a sense, come out from the world, and given their pledges to entire abstinence from Ardent Spirits. The whole number in the county is now 6316.

The stated Address was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Linsley, to whom the Society are under many obligations for his unremitting and very useful exertions in this cause. Short extemporaneous addresses of much interest, were also made by Mr. Hart of Farmington, Mr. Lewis of the Youth's Temperance Society in Manchester, Dr. Woodward of Windsor, and Dr. Hubbard of Eastbury.

The Society voted to recommend, and do hereby recommend to their Auxiliaries throughout the County, to avail themselves as soon as possible of the services of the Agent of the State Temperance Society, Daniel Frost, Jun., Esq., of Canterbury. His labors have been in the highest degree acceptable and useful in other parts of the State; and it is believed that if Mr. Frost were enabled to visit the towns and parishes generally in this County, encouraged and assisted by the many favorable circumstances of the present time, a great impulse would be given to the cause of Temperance among us.

The Society will hold its next meeting at Rockyhill, Wethersfield, on the 4th Tuesday 26th, of July.

S. H. RIDDEL, Secretary.

## MINUTES WANTED.

The Agent of the Baptist General Tract Society being desirous to publish, at the commencement of next year, a correct Table of the churches, &c. composing the Baptist denomination in the United States and British Provinces, requests the Clerk, or some one else belonging to each Association, to send him by mail, as soon as published, a copy of their minutes. If the Associations do not order this, it is hoped that some individual in each will do it voluntarily; and it may be necessary that some one send the minutes of several together. A copy of the Annual Report of the Gen. Tract Society will in all cases be sent in return. Persons sending Minutes will please write their names and the names of their post offices, and nothing else, on the margin; then put them up in a wrapper left open at one end, mark them half a sheet (or more) periodical, and address them to Ira M. Allen, Philad.

IRA M. ALLEN,  
36 North Fifth Street.  
Philadelphia, June 28, 1831.

Western Asia.—We have received a letter from the Rev. Josiah Brewer, dated Smyrna, March 7, 1831, in which he says:

"After a long interval, we have at length heard from our brethren in Persia. About the last of December, they were at Tebriz. Mr. Smith had for some months been suffering with an intermittent fever, as had also their drogman; Mr. Dwight had mercifully recovered from an attack of the cholera morbus. They were expecting soon to undertake a short journey, and then returning to Tebriz, set their faces towards Chaldea and Syria."—*Boston Recorder.*

JOURNAL OF HUMANITY.—Mr. E. C. Tract, Editor of the Journal of Humanity, is about to retire from the duties of that station, and is to be succeeded by William R. Collier, son of the Rev. William Collier, and associate Editor with him of the National Philanthropist, lately published at Boston. We infer from this arrangement, that Mr. Collier's new paper, the Philanthropist and Monthly Temperance Reporter, a notice of which was given in the Telegraph a few weeks since is not to appear.—*Vermont Telegraph.*

Two missionaries of the London Society have lately visited the Samon or Navigator's Islands, where they left eight teachers, natives of the Society Islands, with the most flattering prospects. Four of the Islands are said to be large, and all very populous.—*Bost. Recorder.*

## CHRISTIAN

## HARTFORD

Crimes which two are now perpetrated large cities; and alt offenders are punished murders have been York, and vicinity, these without any And crimes of a de large cities, but are villages. A fe murder in a shocki Sunday, we believe per from Ohio, now tion imprisoned, as this man had that da ble when under the i girl in the street, drag tant, and as a last act with his hands. Al things, who plead for ture?

## COLONIZ

It is with pleasure v pers, that a much p been contributed fo the last, than at any appears that the publ regards the feasibility Managers of this Soc and the Colony in A place of residence, we will be liberated, and berty and equality.

FAYETTEVILLE.—It enality which has bee timate inhabitants of that nearly \$100,000 use. What is doing of Connecticut?

If OBSERVER has gi ceding column (some allusion is had) we s article which may cor as we wish only for th

Error Corrected.— collected by Rev. W. lished in this paper of sed to the credit of the Church in Middletown

## General

## From the New

## LATEST F

A postscript of the L urday, contains London 3d June, brought by t brdge Nereus. She sa and the Downs on the The Nereus brought ning of the 3d June, w We have yet nothing outmaneuvered the R was amusing them at the corps on his left, Ostrolenka by assault, feated the Russian Gun occupied the whole c Narew."

Accounts from Wara at Rocolow, apparently for Bielsk or Bielskist throw himself on the pr nicki threw himself on aus. He has, however, with Polish corps on ex has placed himself in Lithuanians, and other population his army w so as to leave Diebitsch from the Prussian for assert he will endeavor but we expect he will av himself of the Sh modern warfare. He a flank march of full e another 30; and to T being in the rear of the Poles seem also to hav pulse of the Russians a new position of Skrzyn to retreat to Zocolow, The ranks of the W crated by volunteers Poland; and the whol of cavalry, in which Europe is directed encroachments of the b and Siberians.

We have just lea der date of June 23, 3 general in the city, of and that the Imperial G It is said to rest on lette taly very prevalent. The Morning Star of ports probably allude Guards at Tyehow, w A private letter from says, "since last Th full movement. Gen. vve with the principal tion of getting into the the Prussian frontiers. of position is not diffic Russian General finds i voy from Russian Pola the Prussian frontiers, Thorne, where he has provisions and ammuni "Gen. Skrzynecki h ment; on Friday morni Milosna, in the afterno



## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JULY 23, 1831.

Crimes which twenty years ago were very rare, are now perpetrated almost weekly in some of our cities; and although in most instances the offenders are punished, others are not deterred. Five hundred have been committed in the city of New York and vicinity, in less than five weeks; and all these without any just provocation or even attack. And crimes of a dark dye, are not confined to our large cities, but are committed in our country towns and villages. A few days since, we read of the murder in a shocking manner, of a young lady on Sunday, we believe in North Carolina; and a paper from Ohio, now before us, notices the murder of a girl about 14, in Kirtland. A pedlar by the name of Barnes, was pursued, arrested, and after examination, was committed to prison. It appears that this man had that day been drinking, and it is probable when under the influence of liquor, he saw this girl in the street, dragged her to a wood not far distant, and as a last act of cruelty, choked her to death with his hands. Alas, what will men say to these things? who plead for the perfectibility of human nature?

## COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

It is with pleasure we notice by our exchange papers, that a much greater amount of money has been contributed for the benefit of this Society at the last, than at any preceding 4th of July. It thus appears that the public confidence has increased, as regards the feasibility and utility of the plans of the Managers of this Society; and as funds increase, and the Colony in Africa becomes a more desirable place of residence, we believe that many more slaves will be liberated, and taste all the pleasures of liberty and equality.

FAYETTEVILLE.—It is gratifying to notice the liberality which has been exercised towards the unfortunate inhabitants of Fayetteville. It is believed that nearly \$100,000 have been forwarded for their use. What is doing for them in this and other parts of Connecticut?

IF OBSERVER has given any misstatement in a preceding column (some of our readers knowing to what allusion is had) we shall willingly give place to an article which may correct any erroneous impressions, as we wish only for the truth.

Error Corrected.—In the Report of the money collected by Rev. Wm. Bentley, which was published in this paper of the 2d instant, \$11 was passed to the credit of the 2d, instead of the 1st Baptist Church in Middletown.

## General Intelligence.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

A postscript of the Boston Transcript of last Saturday, contains London dates to the evening of the 3d June, brought by the arrival at that port of the brig Nereus. She sailed from London on the 3d, and the Downs on the 5th of June.

The Nereus brought the London Sun of the evening of the 3d June, which says:—  
We have yet nothing absolutely to authenticate the rumors mentioned yesterday, of another signal victory of the Poles over the Russians. No doubt however exists of great and important advantages having been obtained by the former; and we have just been informed from a most respectable source, that the Polish Legation is in possession of the particulars of this fresh victory. Our informant, however states that the obstinate and sanguinary conflict which lasted two days, (19th and 20th May) took place with the Russian Imperial Guard commanded by Gen. Pahlen, which were almost annihilated.

The London Star of the evening of the 3d June, says:—  
The brave Polish commander has completely outmaneuvered the Russians. While a Polish corps was amusing them at Minsk, Skrzynecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and taking Ostrolenka by assault, has proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian Guards at Tyehosin, and in fact occupied the whole country between the Bug and Narw.

Accounts from Warsaw of the 25th left Diebitzsch at Roslow, apparently in route for Ostrolenka, or for Bialystock, with no resource but to throw himself on the protection of Prussia, as Diernecki threw himself on the protection of the Austrians. He has, however, to cross the Bug and Narw, with Polish corps on every side of him. The Polish General has placed himself in contact with the Samogitians, Lithuanians, and other revolted districts, by whose population his army will be indefinitely augmented, so as to leave Diebitzsch no prospect of escape, but within the Prussian frontiers. The foreign journals assert he will endeavor to reach Thorne in Prussia; but we expect he will seek to cross the Roskoka, and avail himself of the shelter of its vast forest.

The march of Skrzynecki is without parallel in modern warfare. From Warsaw to Ostrolenka was a flank march of full eighty miles; thence to Lomza another 30; and to Tyehosin 20 more—the last 50 being in the rear of the Russian grand army. The Poles seem also to have gained advantages in a repulse of the Russians at Minsk; and this, with the new position of Skrzynecki, no doubt force Diebitzsch to retreat to Zoclow, near the lower Bug.

The ranks of the Warsawians have also been recruited by volunteers from Prussian and Austrian Poland; and the whole campaign resembles a war of chivalry, in which the enlightened enterprise of Europe is directed individually against the further encroachments of the barbarous Muscovites, Tartars and Sierians.

We have just learnt, (says the London Globe, under date of 3d June, 3 o'clock P. M.) that a report is general in the city, of a Russian defeat by the Poles, and that the Imperial Guards had been cut to pieces. It is said to rest on letters from Dublin. It is certainly very prevalent.

The Morning Star of the 3d says, that the above reports probably alluded to the overthrow of the Guards at Tyehosin, who were taken by surprise. A private letter from Warsaw, dated the 18th, says, "since last Thursday, the two armies are in full movement. Gen. Diebitzsch has made a maneuver with the principal part of the army, in the direction of the Bug and Narw, with a manifest intention of getting into the wadoie of the Poles, to gain the Prussian frontiers. The motive of this change of position is not difficult to be understood; as the Russian General finds it difficult to receive his corps from Russian Poland, and he now wants to gain the Prussian frontiers, to be in communication with Thorne, where he has a considerable magazine of provisions and ammunition waiting for his approach."

Gen. Skrzynecki has also made a flank movement, on Friday morning his headquarters were at Mlonsa, in the afternoon at Jablonsa, and on Saturday at Sierock; his main army was in the direction of Pultusk; three hundred Polish officers have received orders to proceed to Lithuania, to organize the insurrection there. We have this moment a report that in the environs of Ostrolenka, the Imperial Russian Guard have experienced a new check. Gen. Uminski commands in that quarter."

The Messenger of Pologne, a Warsaw paper of the 21st May, announces that Gen. Skrzynecki had taken Ostrolenka on the 18th; where he obtained a large sum of money, the baggage of the enemy, and 1700 prisoners. The object of Skrzynecki in advancing to Ostrolenka, is supposed to have been to get between the Russians and their supplies.

From Russia direct.—The brig Czarina, Captain Dwyer, arrived at Boston on Monday, from Cronstadt, whence she sailed on the 19th May, and from Elsinour the 1st June.  
Capt. Dwyer reports that very little was published at St. Petersburg, relative to the Polish war, but that it was generally acknowledged that the Russians had lost 80,000 men since the commencement of the campaign, and that the Emperor calculated to sustain a loss of 200,000 men, in the final subjugation of Poland.

At Elsinour it was currently reported that the Poles, aided by Lithuanian insurgents, had cut off the supplies for the Russian army, and that General Diebitzsch would be obliged to enter the Prussian dominions, and that Wilna was in possession of the insurgents.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—By the arrival of the brig Henry, from Constantinople, whence she sailed on the 15th of April, we learn that the Grand Seigneur was very active in fitting out his fleet. News had just reached Constantinople that an insurrection had broken out among the Turkish troops, and the Grand Seigneur had despatched troops to quell it. He has thrown aside the Turkish costume, and replaced his dress with a frock coat and red cap, and most of the officers in the Turkish navy had done the same. The news of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Turkey had reached Constantinople, where it had been anxiously expected, and gave great satisfaction to the Turks.—*Id.*

Abolition of Oaths.—In the British House of Commons on the 14th of April, Lord Nugent moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish certain oaths taken in the Customs and Excise. He said that great inconvenience had been found to result from the large number of oaths taken before these boards. In one year, 101,500 oaths were taken in the Customs, and 154,312 in the Excise. In answer to an application from the Treasury, the Boards of Customs and Excise had reported, that out of 94 classes of oaths, 92 might be abolished without injury to the public service. In place of the oaths, it was proposed to substitute a declaration, the breach of which would subject the offender to a penalty of £100. Mr. O'Connell congratulated the country on the present motion, as the first step for the abolition of all unnecessary oaths, whether in Universities or Custom-houses. He should therefore support the Noble Lord to the utmost extent of his ability. Leave was then given to bring in the bill accordingly.

FROM ST. MICHAELS.—By the arrival of the brig Veto, at Bath, we have received the following from our correspondent of the Inquirer.

It was reported at St. Michaels, that the Terceirans had taken the Island of Pico. They had been off Fayal, and demanded the surrender of the Island; two gentlemen were sent off to capitulate, but the weather being boisterous, they were unable to get on board. The fleet then proceeded to the Island of St. George, and demanded a surrender; the Miguel officers agreed to surrender, when we manned two or three boats to land, but being fired on from the shore, they were obliged to return to the shipping, and afterwards took the island by force. The fate of the troops was not known, but it was said they were put to the sword; thirty troops from the eastern part, made their escape in an English sloop, and arrived at St. Michaels previous to the Veto's sailing.

An attack was expected at St. Michaels, and preparations were making to defend it.—*N. Y. D. Ad.*

## THE AMERICAN COLONY AT LIBERIA.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

We have been favored with the following address delivered by Rev. Timothy J. Harrison, Chaplain of the U. S. Frigate Java, to the African emigrants at Monrovia, during the late visit of that ship to the settlement. It is creditable to his philanthropy and patriotism, and contains the most valuable advice to the emigrants.

On Sabbath day the 20th of February last, Capt. Kennedy, of the U. S. Frigate Java, then lying in the bay of Monrovia, requested the Chaplain of the ship to go on shore and preach to the emigrants. Accordingly notice was given to the people of the Colony, and at 11 o'clock the Chaplain, accompanied by several of the principal officers of the ship, repaired to the Methodist meeting-house in Monrovia, and being unusually affected at the sight of a large, well-dressed, respectable looking congregation of worshippers, in their own proper country, Africa, he was excited from the impulse of the occasion, to deliver the following extemporaneous address previous to public worship. Some of the citizens wishing to have a copy of the address, it was afterwards committed to writing.

"How pleasing is the scene before me, and how deeply interesting the circumstances that attend it. You are indeed a singular, a happy, a highly favored people. Redeemed from the land of slavery, transplanted into the country of your forefathers, in full possession of freedom, of liberty, of the means of improvement; in the enjoyment of all social and religious blessings, with the Bible in your hands, the gospel and ordinances of the sanctuary in your midst, together with the greatest of all inducements set before you for becoming a great, wise, and an independent nation. These things constitute you a highly privileged people, and furnish considerations of deep and momentous interest to each and every one of you. You are each concerned in each other's welfare. Thus situated, and thus circumstanced, you hold a high, a conspicuous, and a most responsible station. On you, and on your prudence, good order and wise conduct, depend the prosperity and well being of your numerous off-pring. You may procure for them all the blessings of a wisely instituted and well ordered government. You may present them as the fruits of your industry, with rich and highly cultivated farms. Some of them may be extensively engaged in commerce. In short, teach your children by your example, to avoid idleness as a canker of virtue and destroyer of the soul; teach them to fly from a grog-shop as they would from a destructive plague, and to shun intemperance as the high road to perdition. By this course of conduct, you may transmit to your descendants the inestimable blessings of wealth, dignity, peace, honor, freedom and renown. Or by your negligence of the general good, by your habits of laziness and intemperance; by feuds, animosities, and contentions, whether religious or political; by striving each to advance his own individual interest, to the injury and oppression of his neighbor, you may bring sorrow and regret into your own souls, and you may entail upon your posterity, disgrace, infamy, wretchedness, and ruin. Oh! then, with these vastly important and deeply momentous obligations devolving upon you, with the destiny of unborn millions depending in no small degree on your example, how carefully ought you to live! Then let me exhort you, yes, in the fulness of my soul let me charge you to take heed to your example, and to those things committed to your trust. Take heed that no root of bitterness or jealousy be allowed to spring up in the midst of you, whereby many might be destroyed."

Rather than foment and embitter any rising animosity, by adding an ill-natured word, as magistrates, as rulers, remember it will ever be your duty to suppress it. Render not evil for evil. A word in regard to your local security, and I will relinquish this part of our public exercises. It has been said you will have enemies to molest you. Your worst enemies will be within you. Your pride, your unruly passions, and your lawless ambition. These evils, if unrestrained, will constitute your most dangerous enemies. Subdue these, and none from without will dare to approach you. Be honest, be sober, be humble—and may God Almighty pour upon you the best of Heaven's blessings.

## SUMMARY.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—We are sorry to communicate one of the most heart-rending occurrences which it has fallen to our lot to record for many years past. The circumstances, as far as we have ascertained are these:—Our worthy fellow citizen, Mr. G. Nelson, in company with his wife, nurse and three children, one about a month, another 2 years, and the third 4 years of age, left this city between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday last, in a small sloop, in order to spend a few weeks at a friend's house down the river—about 6 o'clock, the time at which the north west squall arose, they were near the White Rocks, about 8 or 9 miles from the city.—They observed the squall coming on, but apprehensive that it would not prove so severe, they supposed themselves out of danger with less preparation than under any other circumstances, would have been made. But unfortunately the vessel was thrown on her beam end—the cabin filled, and the nurse and three children, who had retired to rest, found a watery grave. Mrs. N. who was in the cabin at the time, succeeded with great difficulty in reaching the companion way. Thus, in an unexpected moment, was an affectionate father and mother deprived of three fine children.—*Chronicle.*

Huntington, Pa. July 6.

DISTRESSING.—We have just heard that a daughter of Judge Adams, and a Miss Shriver were killed by lightning yesterday morning, at his residence in Petersburg. The particulars we have not heard.

Death by Lightning.—During the thunder shower on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. Alfred Dixon, aged about 19 years, while standing in the door of Mr. Ephraim Mead's house in Greenwich, was struck by lightning, and expired in about ten minutes. We understand that he spoke a moment before he expired, saying, "My God, let me die." This is the first instance we recollect of ever having heard of a person speaking after receiving the shock, when struck by lightning. Mrs. Mead was standing near the door at the time and was also knocked down, but recovered from the shock in a few minutes.—*Stamford Sentinel.*

Remarkable Preservation.—In Halford, on Tuesday last, as eight men were returning from the meadow in a two horse wagon, in the midst of a severe thunder storm, both horses were struck instantly dead by lightning, while all on board the wagon remained uninjured, although the wagon contained several boxes.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

## DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.

I feel it my duty to notice the case of Adam Lake, a man of intemperate habits, who was bold enough to examine a snake which had been taken, and I presume is still carried about the city, as object of curiosity. This man seeing the owner of the snake, handle them familiarly, wished to show to those around that he could handle them also,—he was permitted, according to his account, to take from the cage a rattlesnake, which he placed on his left arm and received a bite, merely fracturing the skin,—next day he was brought to the Alms House, and died in two hours after. Thus in forty hours after he was bitten, he was a corpse. Will not this fact be a sufficient warning to those who feel disposed to see those animals, to keep at a proper distance, and to the owner not to suffer any person to come near or trouble the snakes?—*Richard D. Moore, M. D.*

Philadelphia Alms House, July 2, 1831.

TOOTH WASH.—We have used for the benefit of ourselves, and are happy to recommend to others, a new article for cleaning and preserving the teeth, and cleansing the mouth, which appears to us to be much superior to any other dentifrice which has ever attracted our notice. There seems to be some substance or substances held in solution by the liquid, which combine with and destroy or render harmless any unwholesome or offensive matter which may adhere to the teeth or gums, or prevent the mouth and breath from being perfectly free from any disagreeable taint or odor.

The composition to which we allude, is called Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash. It has been recommended by Dr. Webster, Erving Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, Dr. Stedman, of the U. S. Marine Hospital, Dr. George C. Shattuck, Dr. S. A. Shurtliff, of Boston, and a number of other medical and scientific gentlemen, who have witnessed or experienced its efficacy; not only as a lotion for the teeth, but a valuable application in cases of fever, canker, diseases occasioned by mercury, &c. &c. We have every reason to suppose, not only from our limited experience, but from the testimony of the most scientific and best qualified judges, that this dentifrice is a very valuable article, and one which ought to compose a part of the contents of every medicine chest, intended for domestic use, or for exportation. We think it preferable to any powder, on several accounts; among others it may be more easily applied to extensive surfaces, to the interior parts of carious teeth, injected with a syringe, in cases of ulceration, or imbibed by the pores and capillary tubes of the skin, &c. and that it possesses other advantages which a little use will develop without our recapitulation.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

Calculation of Chances.—A student of the Virginia University, lately made a calculation, founded on data derived from the most accurate tables of mortality, that the chances were more than 1721 millions to one, that Jefferson and Adams would not both die on the day upon which they actually expired.

Two centuries have now elapsed since the first vessel was built in Massachusetts. She was launched at Plymouth, on the 4th of July, 1631, and was called "The Blessing of the Bay," a name in some measure, prophetic of the character of the vessels since constructed in the Old Colony.—*Barnstable Jour.*

From the Norwich Courier.

To Hay-Makers.—The writer of this article has witnessed with sorrow, much hay spoiled by what he deems mismanagement. If grass, when mown, is carefully turned every day, it will injure very little. The great cause of injury is its laying on the ground through a long spell of rain or wet. If it lay more than one day, it becomes mouldy, and turns black. If carefully turned daily, "rain or shine," it will not lose color. This is the result of many years' experience.—*A FARMER.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LOSS OF LIVES.—A little before one o'clock this morning, the extensive Floor Cloth manufactory in Eldridge-street near Rivington, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole was in one sheet of flame, which illuminated the whole city. The factory was of wood, and was surrounded by frame buildings, all of which were soon on fire, and so rapid was its progress, that before the inhabitants on the opposite side of Eldridge-street could collect their children, the houses were on fire, and they were obliged to fly

from the premises without any clothing. Not so fortunate were some of those who resided near the factory, and to the loss of property, we have now to add that of three lives, viz.—Mrs. Murray, her daughter, Mrs. Barclay, and Mrs. Barclay's son William, an interesting youth of 15 years of age. A fourth person was badly burnt.

The fire is believed to have been the act of an incendiary. We could not ascertain the actual loss; perhaps from 25 to 30,000 dollars—one fourth of which was insured.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Domestic Slave Trade.—An extraordinary fact, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, has come to our knowledge. It is this; that negro dealers, or negro hunters come to reside in different parts of the country; and that when it suits their interests, they are kidnappers, managing the matter thus; one of these dealers sees a likely fellow, no matter whether free or not, if he be friendless. He obtains an exact description of his person, the particular marks by which he may be identified. This description he makes to an accomplice below, who thereupon gets some one to personate the master—they come up and arrest the colored victim—their proofs are clear, swearing is no obstacle, and the marks as known, are freely given, as proof conclusive. We are not able to say that such villany has been successful, though we doubt it not; but we do know that such a scheme has been laid, of which we shall speak more hereafter. This hint may lead to vigilance, and check the infamous traffic. It is time the public feeling, so long torpid, was aroused to the matter.—*Village Record.*

From the Virginia Gazette, Feb. 4, 1775.

"The following is said to be a message from Capt. Logan, an Indian warrior, to Gov. Dunmore, after the battle in which Col. Charles Lewis was slain, delivered at the treaty."

"I appeal to any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin, but I gave him meat; that he ever came naked but I clothed him. In the course of the last war, Logan remained in his cabin an advocate for peace. I had such an affection for the white people, that I was pointed at by the rest of my nation. I should have ever lived with them, had it not been for Col. Cresap, who last year cut off, in cold blood, all the relations of Logan, not sparing women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called upon me for revenge—I have sought it—I have killed many, and fully glutted my revenge. I am glad that there is a prospect of peace, on account of the nation. But I beg that you will not entertain a thought that any thing I have said proceeds from fear! Logan disdains the thought! He will not turn on his heel to save his life! Who is there to mourn for Logan? No one!"

Temperance.—A much greater number of diseases originate from irregularities in eating than in drinking; and we commit more errors with regard to the quantity than in the quality of our aliment.—When the intestines are in a relaxed state, we should instantly begin to be more moderate in eating. There are three kinds of appetite:—1. The natural appetite, which is equally stimulated and satisfied with the most simple dish.—2. The artificial appetite, or that produced by elixirs, liquors, pickles, digestive salts, &c. and which remains only as long as the operation of these stimulants continues.—3. The habitual appetite, or that by which we accustom ourselves to take victuals at certain hours, without a desire of eating. If after dinner we feel ourselves cheerful as before it, we may be assured we have taken a dietical meal; for if the proper measure has been exceeded, torpor and relaxation is the necessary consequence; our faculty of digestion will be impaired, and a variety of complaints be gradually induced. Weakly individuals ought to eat frequently, and but little at a time. There is no instance on record of any person having injured his health, or endangered his life by drinking water with his meals: but wine, beer, and spirits, have generated a much greater number and diversity of patients than would fill all the hospitals in the world. It is a vulgar prejudice, that water disagrees with many constitutions, and does not promote digestion as well as wine, beer, or spirits. On the contrary, pure water is greatly preferable to all brewed and distilled liquors, both with a view of bracing the digestive organs, and preventing complaints which arise from acrimony or fullness of the blood. It is an observation no less important than true, that by attending merely to a proper diet, a phlegmatic habit may frequently be changed into a sanguine one, & the hypochondriac may be so far converted as to become a cheerful and contented member of society.—*Dr. Willrich.*

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Maine—Samuel E. Smith.  
New Hampshire—Samuel Dinsmore.  
Vermont—Samuel C. Crafts.  
Massachusetts—Levi Lincoln.  
Rhode Island—Clement B. Arnold.  
Connecticut—John S. Peters.  
New York—Enos T. Throop.  
New Jersey—Peter D. Vroom, Jr.  
Pennsylvania—George Wolf.  
Delaware—David Hazard.  
Maryland—Daniel Martin.  
Virginia—John Floyd.  
North Carolina—Montford Stokes.  
South Carolina—James Hamilton, Jr.  
Georgia—George R. Gilmer.  
Ohio—Duncan McArthur.  
Kentucky—Thomas Metcalfe.  
Tennessee—William Carroll.  
Louisiana—A. B. Bonan.  
Alabama—Gabriel Moore.  
Mississippi—Gerard C. Brandon.  
Indiana—James B. Ray.  
Illinois—John Reynolds.  
Missouri—John Miller.

The highest salary is that of the Governor of Louisiana, which is \$9,000 dollars per annum, the lowest is that of Rhode Island, which is 600 dollars.

\* Lately Deceased.

Allotment of Judges of the Superior Court for the present year.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.  
Litchfield and Tolland, Chief Justice Hosmer.  
Fairfield and New London, Peters, J.  
Hartford, Daggett, J.  
New Haven, Williams, J.  
Middlesex and Windham, Bissell, J.

WINTER CIRCUIT.  
New London, Chief Justice Hosmer.  
Windham and Middlesex, Peters, J.  
New Haven and Litchfield, Daggett, J.  
Hartford and Tolland, Williams, J.  
Fairfield, Bissell, J.

## MARRIED.

At Norwich, Mr. James B. Setchel, to Miss Elizabeth B. Butler.  
At New Haven, Mr. George Tuttle, to Miss Maria Trowbridge. Mr. John Hemstedt, to Miss Caroline Mix.

## DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. James Carrier, late of Boston, and formerly of this city, aged about 24.  
At Colebrook, on the 16th, Dea. Joseph Taintor.  
At Vernon, Mrs. Fenton, aged 33.  
At Norwich, Miss Caroline Sterry, 22, daughter of the late Eld. John Sterry.  
At Litchfield, Mr. Truman McNeil, aged 43.  
At Newtown, Mr. Truman Baldwin, aged 70.  
At Plainfield, Mrs. Clarissa Kinney, wife of Mr. Robert Kinney.  
At Middletown, Mr. John Daniels, aged 62; Mr. Wm. Braddock, aged 31.

## NOTICE.

A Four Days' Meeting will be held at the Baptist Meeting House in Cornwall, commencing on the last Tuesday in August. All the ministering and other brethren, who can attend, are respectfully invited, and earnestly requested to meet with us; and we also request an interest in your prayers for us, that the anticipated meeting may be blessed with the rich effusions of the holy spirit, and be productive of a rich harvest of souls.

The brethren coming from the south and Southeast, from the north and northeast, are requested to call on the subscriber, and those coming from the west, on Deac. Samuel Adams.

SILAS AMBLER.

## NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting for Preaching, Exhortation, and Prayer, held with the 3d Baptist Church in Middletown, (Westfield Society,) to commence on Wednesday, August 3, and continue three days if it should be thought advisable. Ministering brethren, and others, are affectionately invited to attend, and we hope they will come, bringing with them rich clusters from the fertile shores of Canaan; and may the Great Head of the church crown the meeting with his divine presence and blessing.

SETH HIGBY.

## NOTICE.

THE Hartford County Temperance Society will meet at Wethersfield, Rocky-Hill, (the 4th Tuesday) 20th of July.  
July 9, 1831.

## NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Suffield has directed the subscriber, Executor on the Estate of Apollon Norton, late of said Suffield, deceased, represented insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate to be holden at the Probate office in said district, on the 15th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said Estate.  
JOHN B. KING, Executor.  
Suffield, June 29th, 1831. 3w25

## VALUABLE BOOKS.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. JUDSON, Pocket Edition. Malcom's BIBLE DICTIONARY. Sabbath School CLASS BOOK, by E. Lincoln. WINCHELL'S WATTS, large and small size, variety of bindings, plain and extra. HYMNS OF ZION, by Rev. B. M. Hill. CHURCH MEMBERS GUIDE. HINTON ON REVIVALS. CHRISTIAN'S LIBRARY. BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, very cheap—

For sale at reduced prices, dozen or single, by D. F. ROBINSON & CO., next north Eagle Tavern.

Also for sale as above, Sabbath School, Theological, Classical, and School Books.

July 2

## A REVIEW

A DISSUASIVE FROM CONTROVERSY ON THE SUBJECT OF BAPTISM, For sale (price 6 cents) at the Baptist Tract Depository, by J. W. DIMOCK.

## HARTFORD MUSEUM.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Hartford Museum under his direction. (And doubting not that his exertions would be suitably rewarded) has at great expense, refitted the same—arranged the curiosities in new and elegant cases, and made several valuable additions, among which, are a number of Paintings; about 50 very elegant Engravings; a Cosmorama with views in Hindostan, representing the manners and customs of the Hindus, and some of the principal streets in Calcutta; a Telescope; a Camera Obscura; War Clubs, Paddles, &c. from the South Sea Islands; Minerals; a living Rattle Snake, caught at the den where Putnam killed the wolf.

ALSO, a SOLAR MICROSCOPE, of the highest magnifying power, made expressly for the use of the Museum. No pains or expense has been spared in bringing this instrument to the greatest perfection possible. A spacious room has been fitted up for its exhibition, with black walls, and a concave screen. Here millions of living animals may be distinctly seen in a single drop of milk, blood, rain water, &c. and in vinegar, they are from two to five feet in length; a wing of a fly from 10 to 30 feet, and other objects in proportion.

MR. SWIFT, an experienced artist, is now located in the Museum, and intends to devote his time and talent in taking portraits for those who may patronize his exertions, and in executing fancy pieces for the Museum. He will wait upon his patrons either at their dwellings or at his room, at which place specimens of his art may be at any time examined.

The full value given for Natural and Artificial Curiosities, and donations gratefully received by the proprietor.

CALEB WRIGHT.

Hartford, July 2, 1831.

## EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

J. W. DIMOCK, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received a further supply of goods in his line, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Children's Cloths, Bombazines, Drillings, Erminets, Velvets, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Gloves Suspenders, together with every article of trimmings usually kept by the trade.

N. B. Garments made at short notice, and particular attention paid to cutting custom. All orders thankfully received, and faithfully executed.

June 17th. tf-22

## THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF

## TEMPERANCE.

A Sermon delivered in the Baptist Church, in this city, May 23, 1831, by Rev. Gustavus F. Davis.

THE above Sermon is just published, and for sale at the Book-store of H. & F. J. Huntington, and at the Baptist Tract Depository, kept by J. W. Dimock. Price \$8, per hundred, \$1 20, per dozen, 12 1/2 cents, single.

Hartford, June 4, 1831.



